

150th anniversary of The Siege of Suffolk



Map drawn from memory post war by Capt. E.A. Curtis who served in the 112th N.Y.S. Vols.

Civilians Under Siege Glimpses of Suffolk 1863

During the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States there is, for us, a particular interest in the period just over twelve months 1862-63 when the old town of Suffolk was occupied by Union troops. The most intense period during the occupation was the twenty-three days (April 11-May 4) erroneously called the Siege of Suffolk. Perhaps the main objective of Confederate General James Longstreet during that period was to bottle up the Yankees in Suffolk while Confederates collected all the food and supplies they could in the surrounding countryside. The Union army saw this as an attempt to take the town.

From the Blackwater River to Somerton Road, from the White Marsh to Chuckatuck Creek, there was no good place to be in Nansemond County. Houses were being burned throughout the countryside. Skirmishes were taking place in all directions. There were gunboats on the Nansemond River and Chuckatuck Creek.

"In spite of the fact that Longstreet never completely surrounded the town or cut its supply and communication lines, Longstreet's Suffolk Campaign became known to the Federals as 'The Siege of Suffolk.'"

Storm Over Suffolk, Hobbs

At the start of the so-called siege news of the advancing Confederates spread through Suffolk in a matter of minutes as the Union army prepared to meet the attack. A civilian eyewitness wrote about the approach of the Confederates upon Suffolk April 11, 1863.

"Their appearance created the greatest commotion among the Federals, the whole army commenced to pour into our town from the surrounding country.... The Confederates began to move toward the town and force the Yankees to draw in their pickets, as they were forced near town they fired every house as they passed along. Many families were allowed only five or ten minutes to leave their houses. Those living several miles from here went into the Confederate lines, while those who lived nearer came to Suffolk to stay with friends. In a few short hours all that was left of many a happy home was a smoldering heap of ashes. Many of these unfortunate people left their homes with only what clothing they wore and some spent the night without a house to shelter them. In Suffolk the greatest excitement prevailed. Couriers were straining their horses up and down the street. The noise became deafening, the batteries around Suffolk were engaged in shelling the woods in every direction, the booming of cannon, the noise of bursting shells and the sound of musketry combined to make one continuous roar; the smoke from the cannon and burning houses hung like thick clouds over the town which seemed doomed to destruction."

Clay Kilby quoted in *Storm Over Suffolk*, Kermit Hobbs.

Mary Taylor Riddick

(1788-1875)

Mary Taylor Riddick and her husband Mills Riddick had built the grand house now known as Riddick's Folly after their earlier town house was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1837.

Some years after the death of Mills Riddick in 1844, ownership of the grand house passed to their son Nathaniel Riddick and his widowed mother built or bought the house at 400 N. Main St.

In 1863 her son's home, the house she and her husband had built, was in the hands of the Union troops, headquarters of the Union general. Her children and her grandchildren were scattered throughout the region seeking safer places to live through the war, with some of her grandsons serving in the Confederate Army.

Riddick's Folly has a large collection of letters, some from 1863. Mary Taylor is not mentioned in those 1863 letters but it is believed that she left Suffolk at the time of the occupation to stay at what she hoped would be a safer place in Pantego, North Carolina, at the home of her son Washington Lafayette Riddick.

She must have felt as many of the writers of the aforementioned letters felt—they were desperate to hear from Suffolk, to know especially about the health of family and friends. Did their homes still stand? Their churches? Their businesses? The sentiment is expressed repeatedly in letters: Let me know of Suffolk.

• • • • •

"I am exceedingly anxious to hear from Suffolk and vicinity and cannot hear."

Thaddeus Williams, 6th Va.

"I want to see old Suffolk once more."

A young refugee to his sister

"I had so sincerely hoped that I could spend the winter at my dear home . . . One week at HOME is worth a whole year of regfugeeing."

Jenny Boykin wrote to Annie Riddick

Quotes from *The War Hits Home*, Wills



Mary Taylor Riddick



The Wood House, 400 N. Main St. Mrs. Riddick left the house to her daughter Juliana Riddick Wood, by whose name the house is known. Photo courtesy Barbara McPhail

The Kilbys

No recollection of 1862-63 could omit the Kilby family. John Richardson Kilby (1819-1878) was a lawyer and a newspaper publisher. He served in the General Assembly (1851-53) and was a representative at the Virginia Convention in 1861 where the Ordinance of Secession was adopted.

Virginia seceded and right away, Kilby's two sons enlisted in the 16th Virginia as did his nephew, William Robinson Smith, son of his sister Judith Kilby Smith.

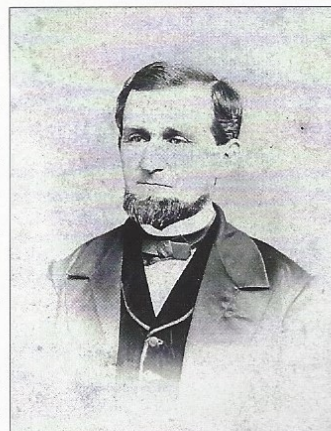


Judith Kilby Smith

The saddest tale of the war in Suffolk and Nansemond County must be the story of the death of Judith Kilby Smith (1822-1863) who was shot dead April 13, 1863, as she ran across a field carrying her infant child and leading her other young children. The family was trying to get to safety, away from their farmhouse that was in the middle of heavy skirmishing. Read about this terrible event in *Storm Over Suffolk* or *The War Hits Home*.

This sad tale was told far and wide and each side would blame the other for years to come.

The day after Mrs. Smith was killed, her brother John Richardson was taken prisoner by the Yankees, her mother's house three miles from town was burned to the ground and Judith's husband brought his poor wife's body into town. How much can one family stand?



John Richardson Kilby

"A Union cavalryman recalled the scene vividly, 'It was particularly sad to see the little boy running on before, waving the flag of truce, while his father followed driving a team in which lay the body of his wife.'"

The War Hits Home, Wills

In late April and early May of 1863 John R. Kilby's two sons, Leroy and Wallace, and his nephew, William Robinson Smith (whose mother Judith had just been killed) were stationed at or near Chancellorsville where they would soon engage in what would be the Battle of Chancellorsville.

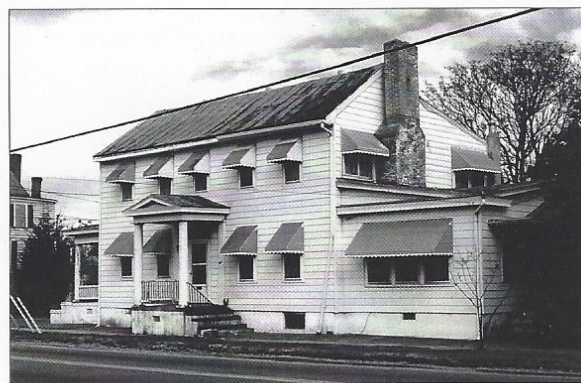
In 1862 Dr. John Thompson Kilby, John R. Kilby's first cousin, was at Malvern Hill (Capt., Co. I, 9th Va.). By April of 1863 he was, it is believed, serving as regimental surgeon for the 3rd Georgia Infantry which was also stationed at Chancellorsville. These four Kilbys who served in the Confederate army lived to return to Suffolk. It was the poor mother at home with her children who was slain. (See the Smith farm at the bottom of the map on p. 1.)



Leroy Kilby, 1841-1883,
CSA 16th Va. Inf., Co. B,
Capt.



Wallace Kilby, 1843-1899,
CSA 16th Va. Inf., Co. B,
Pvt.



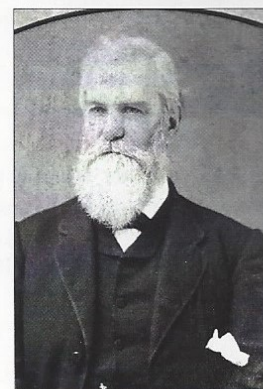
The Richardson-Smith-Kilby House, 356 N. Main St.



Law office built 1859.
Additions came later
in the century.



Martha Jane Smith
Kilby, wife of John
Richardson Kilby.
Was she in Suffolk
during the Siege?



Dr. John Thompson
Kilby (1825-1895)
shown later in life

Mary Emily McGuire Paine

(1837-1922)



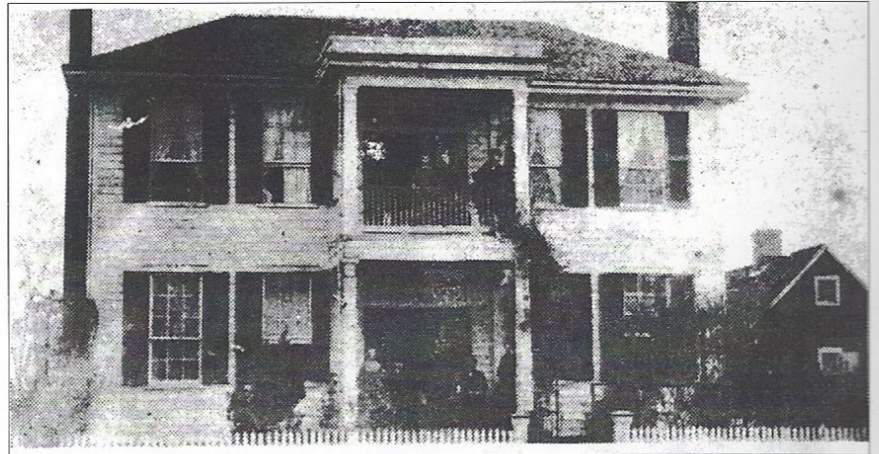
This has nothing to do with the War but it's interesting — Mary Emily McGuire was born in her maternal grandparents' home on June 3, 1837, the day of the Great Fire. Mother and child were moved to safety on a mattress as the fire swept north from Mahan or Second Cross Street. Her grandparents were Mills and Mary Taylor Riddick and the house they built after the fire is now called Riddick's Folly.

In April of 1863, Mary Emily was in Norfolk but when General Benjamin "Beast" Butler was made military governor of Norfolk, she was one of about three hundred women who asked for and received permission to leave Norfolk.

The Norfolk and Western train on which the women traveled was stopped at Suffolk. The women were taken to Henry Riddick's house near the tracks to be searched for contraband. The residence is noted as the Secesh House on the map on page 1 this issue. Read Mrs. Paine's story in *The Quiet Regiment*.

Mary Emily's husband George Washington Paine served in the Confederate army and worked for the railroad post War. They had no children. She would spend her last years a widow, living with sister Diana's daughter, Ada Browne Shepherd Riddick.

Known as the "Secesh" house because the owner, Henry Riddick, was such a staunch and fiery Confederate, this dwelling stood just south of where the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks now cross South Main Street. The lane leading from the front gate eventually became Riddick Street or South Main, as it is called to-day. Later the house was called "Hall House," which accounts for the fact that this whole neighborhood is known as "Hall Place." The house was finally moved to the corner of Johnson and Cedar Streets. Photo and caption from *The Diary of Solomon Lenfest*.



"The Yankees became stricter than ever with the people here, they were completely cut off from the outer world. They were allowed few privileges and no means of acquiring any information. . . . General Peck told the ladies of Suffolk, and most especially those whose husbands were in Fort Norfolk, they could go to Norfolk if they chose and even advised it . . . But they felt they could not leave the little left to them and where did they have to go?"

Emma McGuire Ferguson quoted in *Storm Over Suffolk*, Hobbs

Other sources mention names of some other Suffolk men who were arrested and taken to Fort Norfolk but this is the list that appears in *The Quiet Regiment*:

Peter B. Prentis
John R. Kilby
James R. McGuire
Willis E. Cohoon
Nathaniel Pruden

They were released after Longstreet left Suffolk early May, 1863.

Family

Suffering and sadness in the War were not isolated to single homes. So many family ties united the community that the loss of one household was keenly felt by all.

Mary Emily McGuire and Diana M. Shepherd were sisters. Mary Taylor Riddick was their maternal grandmother. Emma M. Ferguson was their cousin. Their uncle Nathaniel Riddick was married to Missouri Kilby. Dr. Samuel Browne was the uncle of Diana's husband. And so it went throughout the community.

The contents of our archives determined which families we would feature in this issue.



Diana and William Shepherd in our June 2012 issue

Dr. James Samuel Browne

1818-1874

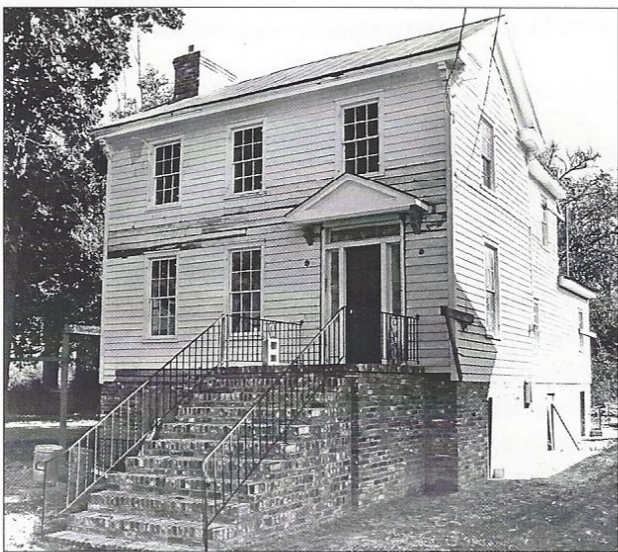
Perhaps it's safe to say that the greatest tragedies of Dr. James Browne's life had nothing to do with the War. He and his pretty wife Frances look happy with their lot in life in an 1844 portrait of them with their first child Fannie. Infant mortality rates were high in those days and Dr. and Mrs. Browne lost a son and a daughter early but the child in the portrait and three other daughters lived past infancy.

Then in 1858 the mother Mary Frances Green Browne died of complications from measles. (!) Dr. Browne was bringing up four daughters—Fannie, Octavia, Mary George and Jamesetta—when the War started in April 1861. That summer the three youngest girls contracted diphtheria and died, one after another, over a three week period in late June and early July.

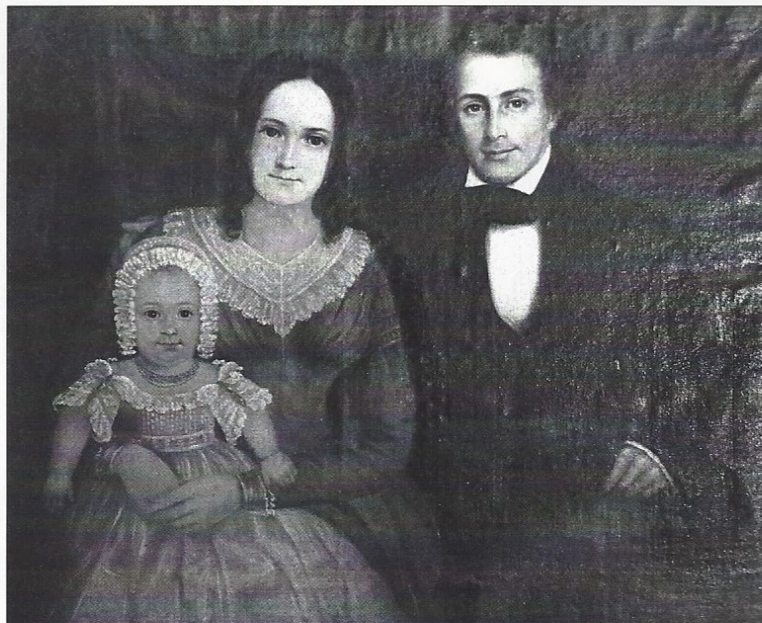
What happened to Dr. Browne and daughter Fannie during the War is not entirely clear. It is recorded that Dr. Browne, like so many men in town, was a Mason and that he carried the minutes from the 1790 drafting of their constitution to his house for safekeeping when the Union army took the town.

We believe that Dr. Browne stayed in Suffolk during the War, hoping to protect his property. His services as a physician would have been needed anywhere. Perhaps Fannie went to the home of Dr. Ridley Browne, her father's cousin, in Littleton, North Carolina. That's where Diana Shepherd was refugeeing in 1862 when she heard that her husband Lt. William Shepherd had died at Sharpsburg. Her husband was Dr. Browne's nephew.

Soon after the War daughter Frances married Col. J.M. Binford (1842-1890), a Confederate veteran, and went to live in Portsmouth. None of their children survived to adulthood. Fannie lived for twenty years as a widow. During her last years she lived in Suffolk at the home of her younger cousin, Ada Browne Shepherd Riddick, daughter of Lt. William Shepherd and Diana McGuire Shepherd.



Dr. Browne's house in the 300 block of N. Main St. Photo was taken in the 1980s as the house was being renovated and raised with the addition of an English basement. For a time it housed Front Street Restaurant.



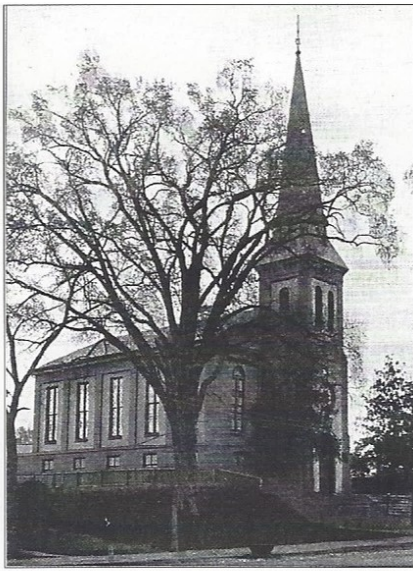
Dr. James Samuel Browne and wife Mary Frances Green Browne with baby daughter Fannie Green Minton Browne in 1845. Portrait believed to be by Oliver Copeland.



Photograph of Dr. Browne and daughters Fannie (the eldest), Octavia Knott, Mary George and Jamesetta about 1860. Fannie holds a handkerchief and a case that might contain a likeness of their mother.

"In 1862 Federal soldiers who were stationed in Suffolk from Indiana, and who were masons had a military traveling lodge and met at the Suffolk Lodge No. 30 Hall. In 1863, the hall was used as a hospital by the Rhode Island troops. Some time during this period the charter, jewels, and other masonic regalia were taken from the lodge hall. The windows were broken out and the building was in great need of repair at the end of the war. Anything of value left in the lodge in 1861 had disappeared. The survivors of the war came home to Suffolk in 1865 to rebuild their homes, their livelihood and their lodge. . . ." See signal tower on map p. 1. It was atop the lodge.

Excerpt from the 200th anniversary history of Suffolk Lodge No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1790—1990, by Marian Watson



Main Street Methodist Church 1861-1916. This old church and all houses in this issue are still standing.

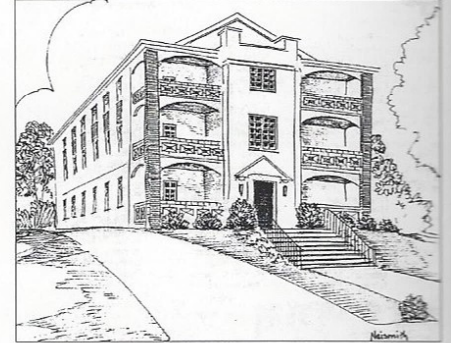
The Methodist Church

The Methodists in town had just completed a grand new building in 1861. The next year it would be taken as a hospital, as was Mrs. Darden's house which stood across the street. With more than 10,000 men fighting in and around Suffolk, these and other homes and churches taken as hospitals would have been the scene of much horror and, one hopes, some healing, especially in April and May 1863.

Before the War this denomination, like others, divided. This became for some years the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. A new Methodist church was completed in 1916 and in the 1920s the old church/hospital/church became an apartment building. See M.E. Ch. Near the Seaboard RR on map p. 1.

"Heavy skirmishing was now going on and ambulances containing wounded, whose groans were heartrending, passed along our streets to the Main Street Methodist Church and the residence of Mrs. A.S. Darden . . . which had been converted to hospitals."

From Clay Kilby's *Vernon Lonsdale* quoted in *Storm Over Suffolk*, Hobbs.



The Main Street Apartments, drawing by Doug Naismith

The Prentis Family

Robert Riddick Prentis was not living in Suffolk in 1863, had not been for ten years, but he kept close ties to home. In 1853 Prentis and his wife sold their Main Street home and moved to Charlottesville where he was proctor of the University of Virginia 1853-1865. In 1862 his son Joseph was serving under Capt. John T. Kilby at Malvern Hill. In the heat of battle the boy was quoted as saying, "Captain, I will follow wherever you lead." He did follow and straightaway he was shot dead.

Robert Prentis wrote to his Suffolk friend Nathaniel Riddick, refugeeing in Petersburg, to learn more about the circumstance of the boy's death and to seek advice about retrieving his remains in the midst of war. Even in his grief he wrote "I regret not one of my six remaining sons are now able [old enough?] to take his place. I freely give all to the cause."

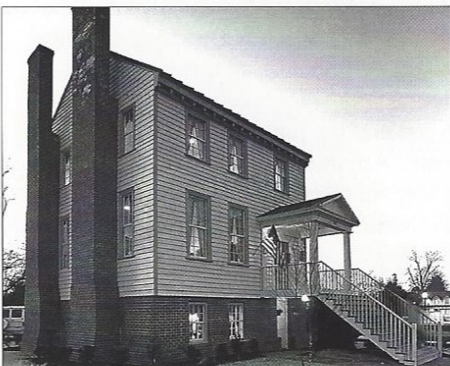
Young Joseph Prentis was finally laid to rest in Charlottesville.



The Robert Riddick Prentis house
425 N. Main St. Photo by John Johnaon

Joseph Prentis was killed on the battle field before Richmond on the 1st day of July 1862. He was 2nd Sergeant in Capt. John T. Kilby's Company—his age was 17 years, 5 months & 25 days.

Prentis Family Bible in *Bible Records of Suffolk and Nansemond County Virginia*, Norfleet



The Peter Prentis house, 321 N. Main St.

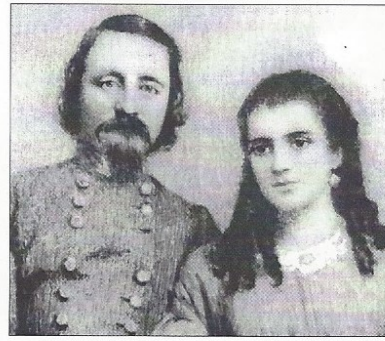
Another Prentis brother, Peter Prentis, lawyer and Clerk of Court in Suffolk, was being held at Fort Norfolk in late April 1863. Family records indicate that his wife Eliza Wrenn Prentis and their only child Martha Josephine (Mattie) left Suffolk, refugeeing at Mrs. Prentis' family home, Shoal Bay, in Isle of Wight County.

Meanwhile the William Causey family, late of Hampton, had lost their home, Montrose, which was pillaged and burned by Union troops early in the War. William Causey went to Richmond to work in the Confederate government. Their three sons were serving in the 3rd Virginia Cavalry. Mrs. Causey wound up a refugee at Shoal Bay, too. Her son Capt. Charles Henry Causey stopped there to see his mother and met his future wife, Mattie Prentis. They were wed September 1864.

After the War they came to live in Suffolk at her family home. They reared a large family and made the Causey name part of Suffolk history.

May-December Romance

Then there is the wartime courtship and marriage of General George Pickett, C.S.A., a 38-year old widower, and fifteen-year old Sallie Corbell who grew up on a farm on the Chuckatuck Creek. If somehow you've missed that popular tale, read the short version in *The Quiet Regiment*. Another account in *The War Hits Home* is much more in depth and shows what love can do to a military man's judgment and leadership ability.



Not all Suffolkians felt hostility toward the Union Army. There were some Unionists around and there also were a few romances between local girls and Yankees as the following indicates.

"The writer's great aunt, Elfrieda Holland, married Col. Lewis [U.S.A.] The late Katie Lewis Crowder and G.L. Lewis (Cliff) were children of that marriage. . . .

Thank God for the above marriage. If it had not taken place the writer would not have been here today. The late G.S.P. Holland, Sr., the writer's grandfather, and brother to Mrs. Col. Lewis, was captured in the battle of the Crater. He escaped and walked from Petersburg to Suffolk down the Norfolk & Western Railroad at night, and hid in his father's home, the old Willie Beamon home, now the Christian Church parking lot.

Col. Lewis found out that G.S.P. Holland was hiding behind enemy lines from some of the slaves. He immediately informed his "bride-to-be" that the home was to be raided and that if her brother was found he would be shot as a spy. Poor old Grandpa hid in a clothes basket and was taken out of town to Magnolia by friendly slaves. He then walked to Portsmouth and lived there until after Federal evacuation."

From a paper entitled *A Brief Summary of Events During the Union Occupation of Suffolk and Nansemond 1862-63* by Dr. Reginald Holland

From Introduction to *The Quiet Regiment* by Marion Joyner Watson:

"To the people left behind, it seemed as if the war would never end. Thousands of enemy soldiers surrounded them. Over the years, the older boys who watched the men go off to war in 1861, grew up to go off to join the army themselves, and many died in battle or from disease. Some of the younger children could not remember ever seeing their fathers. At night, the children and women lay in their beds and would hear the soldiers rattling their bayonets or swords against the fence. They waited in fear to see if the soldiers would enter their homes to steal food and household goods. Some of the people living between the lines dug holes in their yards in order to hide while the fighting went on nearby.

There was one skirmish on the north side of the Nansemond River in which many Union soldiers were wounded. The churches, halls and even private homes were used as hospitals for the wounded. Citizens were ordered to leave their homes and move in with friends and neighbors under crowded conditions. They saw their houses and churches being stripped of wood to feed the Federal cook fires, leaving them with no church to attend. This especially upset the older members of the community. **By the end of the war, Suffolk, a town of 1200 people, had been reduced to about 300."**

The Quiet Regiment





Note the earthworks along the river. At least one hotel or inn was demolished for their construction. The bridge was demolished by the Union troops at the start of the Siege. The signal tower on the Masonic Lodge is visible just right of center. Riddick's Folly is blocked from view by the Courthouse and some trees.

A Northern Viewpoint

"The view of Suffolk, Virginia . . . possesses some interest just now in consequence of the attack of the rebels under Longstreet. The place has been fortified, and is held by a considerable force of Union troops under General Peck, who, it is said, feels satisfied of his ability to maintain himself. Suffolk is a small, filthy town of great antiquity, small population, little trade, and a great deal of Virginia dirt and Virginia pride."

Harper's Weekly, May 2, 1863

"O, my ain't we in it?" the Texan exuded. "We just swim in bacon" . . . "and all the time we have a big wagon train hauling out bacon, corn, wheat, flour and great droves of beeves. It's a big haul we're making."

The War Hits Home, Wills

Some of the supplies gathered by Longstreet:

At South Quay April 17, 18, 19, 1863 from John Riddick:

500 Pounds Fodder
15 Bushels Corn
640 Pounds Fodder
360 Pounds Fodder
20 Bushels Corn
450 Pounds Fodder

At Cypress Chapel from Jethro Riddick:

April 13—100 Bushels Corn
2,484 Pounds Fodder
April 19— 20 Barrels Corn
1,885 Pounds Fodder
April 21— 45 Bushels Corn
1,100 Pounds Fodder

In Gates County 60,000 pounds of bacon were acquired from Frank Winslow, with similar large acquisitions from Wiley Riddick, Benjamin Saunders, William Jesse Savage, John Hill and numerous others.

The War Hits Home, Wills

The End

Late in the day on April 30, 1863, Confederate Gen. James Longstreet received orders to pull his entire force from Suffolk to join the rest of the Confederate force in northern Virginia. Very quietly Longstreet began withdrawing troops after dark on the evening of May 3. By the next afternoon the Confederates had crossed the Blackwater River. And the Siege of Suffolk had ended.

Union General John Peck reported 202 killed, wounded or missing and he estimated that the Confederates lost about 1,500.

The Confederates left with wagonloads of supplies. The Union army would pull out in a few weeks.

The people of Suffolk and Nansemond County were left with loss and destruction.

"For the civilians of Suffolk and the surrounding counties, the horrors of the war would get worse. For the next two years their new, very real enemy would be starvation."

From the serial *Siege of Suffolk, the 150th Anniversary*, by Kermit Hobbs, Special to the News-Herald.

Civil War Weekend 2013

150th anniversary year — The Siege of Suffolk

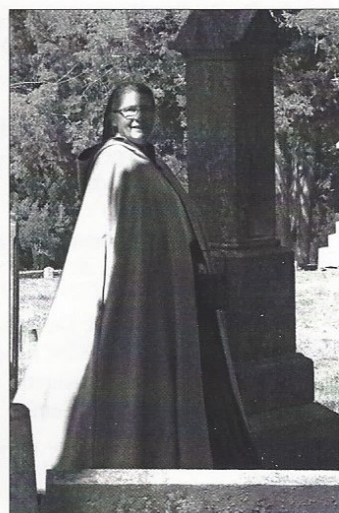
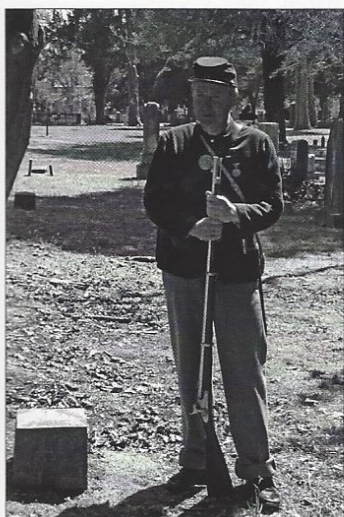
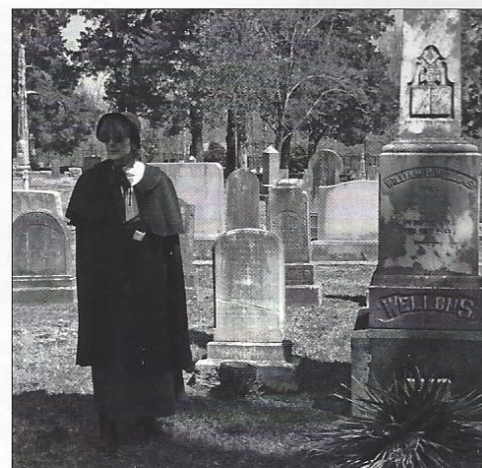


“Suffolk Civil War touring weekend! I have never experienced such indepth and dramatic scenes recreated by Kermit or the Civil War actors. I have enjoyed sharing my experience with others.” Dianne Davis, League City, Texas.

Once again the April Civil War tours conducted by Kermit Hobbs were a sellout. Participants came from South Carolina, New Jersey, and as seen above, Texas.

Thanks to Kermit Hobbs and bus driver Al Farenkopt for this splendid day.

Photos this page courtesy Dianne Davis and Jeffrey Rau.



Cemetery characters,
in clockwise order,
from top left: Susan
Musick, Emily
Bazemore, Fred
Taylor, Lynn Cross,
Debbie Duncan,
Cindy Lane and Bill
Lynch.

Thanks to our 2013 members, received as of May 6, 2013. Our memberships run with the calendar year.

Benefactor (\$1,000+)

Cornell, Phyllis & George
O'Connor, Tommy

Sponsor (\$500+)

Adams, Jim & Dana
Birdsong, Cabell & Mary Jane
Butler, Mr. & Mrs. F. Prince
Darden, Bill & Bruce
Darden, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Austin T.
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Jeff
McNeal, Dorris
Stockman, Nan & Charles
Woodward, Thomas & Shannon
Woodward, Tom & Sue

Patron (\$250+)

Bagnell, Judge & Mrs. Everett
Baker, Robert & Marie
Barlow, Joe & Lynn
Birdsong, Everett & Miriam
Blair, George & Charnell
Blair, James M.
Chase, James S.
Crocker, James E.
Cross, IV, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Lee
Hobbs, Kermit & Earlene
Maxey, Jr., M. Anderson
Webb, Joe & Nancy

Friend (\$100+)

Adams, Jimmy & Hannah
Alwood, Bob & Fran
Barnett, Maxine E.
Barrett, Thomas and Jennie
Birdsong, Mr. George Y.
Bosselman, David and Audrey
Brinkley, Mrs. Elsie
Bunch, Dan
Butler, James E. & Linda
Carmean, Byron & Jean
Cherry, Jackie and O.L.
Clanton, William and Victoria
Council, John M. & Anne M.
Councill, Sandra
Cross, Lynn & Hugh
Damiani, Andy
Debranski, Mike & Marty Beamon
Dempsey, Sandy & Nancy
Donahue, Brian and Susannah
Donnelly, Robert
Ellis, John C., Jr.
Evans, Richard & Eleanor
Farris, Carl & Denise
Frazier, Henry
Friend, Marianna
Frohman, Carroll Godwin
Gardner, George and Carol
Garrett, James & Susan
Happel, Mrs. Constance Reid
Harrell, Bob & Pearl
Harrell, Mr. & Mrs. John C.
Harry, Courtenay
Henderson, Bert & Anne
Henderson, Charlie & Donna
House, Pat
Howell, Patricia S.
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. Stephen R.

Joyner, William & Mary Brenda
Kerpelman, Howard E.
Kyle, Betty Anne
Matthews, Catherine Harrell
McPhail, Phil & Barbara
Newsom, Sarah N.
Nixon, LaRoyce & Carroll
Norcross, John & Clela
Odom, Betty & Henry
Picot, Sharon & Julien
Pond, Dick & Sylvia
Powell, Bill & Roberta
Pretlow, Lila E.
Pruden, III, Peter
Pruden, Mrs. Phyllis H.
Riddick, Larry & Mary Anne
Rose, Lynn K.
Saunders, Mack & Ruth
Sherard, Sam & Mary
Shotton, Charles & Carol Lynne
Simmer, Edward & Peggy
Simpson, Polly & Henry
Small, Holmes & Lena
Smith, Pat Holladay
Taylor, Fred & Adrienne
Totten, Mr. & Mrs. Danny
Verdirame, Dr. & Mrs. Joseph L.
Williams, Jesse & Mary
Woodward, Susan C.A.
Yeoman, Beverly & Phil Rehrig
Young, Hubert & Christine

Contributing (\$50+)

Ascher, David C.
Baggett, Dennis
Bailey, Bill & Annette
Bialobrzewski, Angela
Bollinger, Dixie & Stan
Bowman, Marie & Lee
Bradshaw, James & Becky
Bright, John & Vera
Brothers, Mr. & Mrs. Tom S.
Bunting, Bill & Sandra
Byrum, Jarvis R. & Phyllis C.
Callis, George & Susan
Carr, Scott & Heather
Carter, Barbara & John
Clement, Becky & Joe
Click, Anne Scott N.
Cross, Parker
Davis, Sue H.
Drummond, Linda & Billy
Duke, Lydia G.
Fitzgerald, Shirley R.
Fulgham, Dr. & Mrs. William
Gatling, George
Goldberg, Don & Kay
Harrell, Faye S.
Hazelwood, Thomas & Karen
Helms, Linda L. & Bill
House, David
House, Jr., Rob & Denson
Howe, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Frederic N.
Hughes, Glenn & Karen
Jaffe, Mr. & Mrs. Gerald
Johnson, David A.
Johnson, John & Julie

Kapinus, Ed & Barbara
Kelley, Kermit & Frances
King, Lee & Henrietta
Lawing, Victoria
Leach, Grace & Jack
Little, John F.
Maust, Randy & Jeanette
McLemore, Mardane
Nemish, John & Janet
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Heirloom Sale—September 15

Items being accepted now.

Proceeds benefit the

Phillips-Dawson House renovation fund.

Recommended Reading

Available at the Train Station:

The Quiet Regiment by SNHS
about civilians during the War

Storm Over Suffolk by Kermit Hobbs

The War Hits Home by Brian Steel Wills

Map on cover of this issue

For a view from the Yankee side:

The Diary of Solomon Augustus Lenfest,
August 29, 1862 to May 29, 1863

Also recommended:

The Siege of Suffolk: The Forgotten Campaign
by Steven Cormier

Dear Anna, ~~Mar~~ Mar 3rd 1863
I have just received your letter
Mills passed through Petersburg with all of
Pickett's division on Sunday evening last. I had
learned the night before that they would come
on that day so I did not go to church and
wrote to Mr. Wellons please to let me know
when he saw them coming down the turnpike
very soon after he sent Giles down to tell me
that the artillery was at the bridge and to come
down immediately so I took up my dinner and

Letter from Missouri Riddick to her daughter Anna Mary when they were refugeeing in different places. Note the mention of Mr. Wellons—Dr. Wm. Brock Wellons, minister and strong supporter of the Confederate cause, who was forced to leave Suffolk during the occupation. Mrs. Riddick wanted to catch a glimpse of her son Mills as he marched through Petersburg where she was living during the War. *Courtesy Riddick's Folly.*

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